

bushfires could take their toll of these cocoons which are usually found in the lower branches rather than in the upper third of the *Monotes* trees. The shape of the cocoon itself, with its holes for water drainage (ventilation?) lends itself to parasitization, possibly by some wasp. The writer has noted that in some cocoons from which there had evidently been no eclusion, that the pupa remaining within the case is purely skeletal. In a number of these instances ants have been found inside the cocoon, and in one instance a cricket was found. The fact that most, if not all specimens taken at light traps, are found to have been badly damaged can, it is believed, be put down to attack by bats and possibly nightjars, although there is no direct proof of this.

Acknowledgments

I am indebted to Dr Elliot Pinhey in the first place for describing and naming of the moth; to Field Assistants M. Sanane and A. Majembe of the International Red Locust Control Organisation, Mbala, for their diligence in searching for and the care of the caterpillars; to Jim Little for continued encouragement and finally to my wife for her sustaining interest in the investigations into the life cycle of this insect.

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Sympetrum tandicola Singh, 1955, a synonym of *Pantala flavescens* (Fabr.) (Odonata, Libellulidae)

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Among the unidentified odonata material preserved in the National Zoological collections of the Zoological Survey of India I came across a specimen from Calcutta, which was completely identical with *Sympetrum tandicola* Singh. This species was described by Singh (1955) from a single male specimen from the Upper chenab valley, Western Himalaya. The holo-type of *S. tandicola*, deposited in the Zoological Survey of India, was examined by me and, while agreeing perfectly with the specimen at my disposal, did not have the hairs on the posterior lobe of prothorax, a key character for determination of the genus *Sympetrum* Newman, 1833, according to Fraser (1936).

A more detailed examination revealed that *Sympetrum tandicola* Singh does in no way differ from *Pantala flavescens* (Fabricius, 1798); the characters of head and wing which form the basis of Singh's species, and also those of prothorax, thorax, abdomen, genital organ and anal appendages are identical in the two species. I have, therefore, no hesitation in relating *Sympetrum tandicola* Singh, 1955 as a synonym of *Pantala flavescens* (Fabricius, 1798).

Pantala flavescens is a circumtropical dragonfly known from tropical and subtropical parts of the Old and New Worlds.

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Notes and Observations

CALOPTILIA STIGMATELLA FABR. (LEP. GRACILLARIIDAE).—L. T. Ford, in his *Guide to the Smaller British Lepidoptera*, gives only one generation per year for this species, showing the larval, pupal and emergence times as August to September. But I was surprised in mid-May 1972 to discover a typically rolled tip of a willow leaf, at Bodelva, and it contained a larva, which I reared to produce a moth on 29th June.

Although the species is common in Cornwall and conforms more or less to Ford's timetable, it would appear that there is a tendency for an occasional (or freak) generation to occur earlier in the year.—JOHN L. GREGORY, Lepidoptera House, Bodelva, Par, Cornwall. 18.xii.1972.

SPAELOTIS RAVIDA D. & SCHIFF IN NORTH LANCASHIRE.—On the night of August 19th 1972, I caught a male of this species in my mercury vapour light trap in my garden. Dr N. L. Birkett has informed me that the only other Lake District record known to him is Ford's record near Carlisle in 1921, so this may be a new record for vice county 69 (Westmorland and North Lancashire).—D. W. KYDD, 6 Yewbarrow Rd., Ulverston, Lancashire. 27.ix.1972.

ARGYNNIS SELENE (D. & SCHIFF): SECOND BROOD. Further to Mr Rutherford's note (*Ent. Record*, 84: 114), I can also report the occurrence of a partial second brood of the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary in the wild—but in 1972. I took a single male specimen here in Sussex on 20th August, this differing little in either appearance or size from normal specimens of the same sex and locality.—COLIN PRATT, Oleander, 5 View Road, Peacehaven, Sussex. 29.xi.1972.